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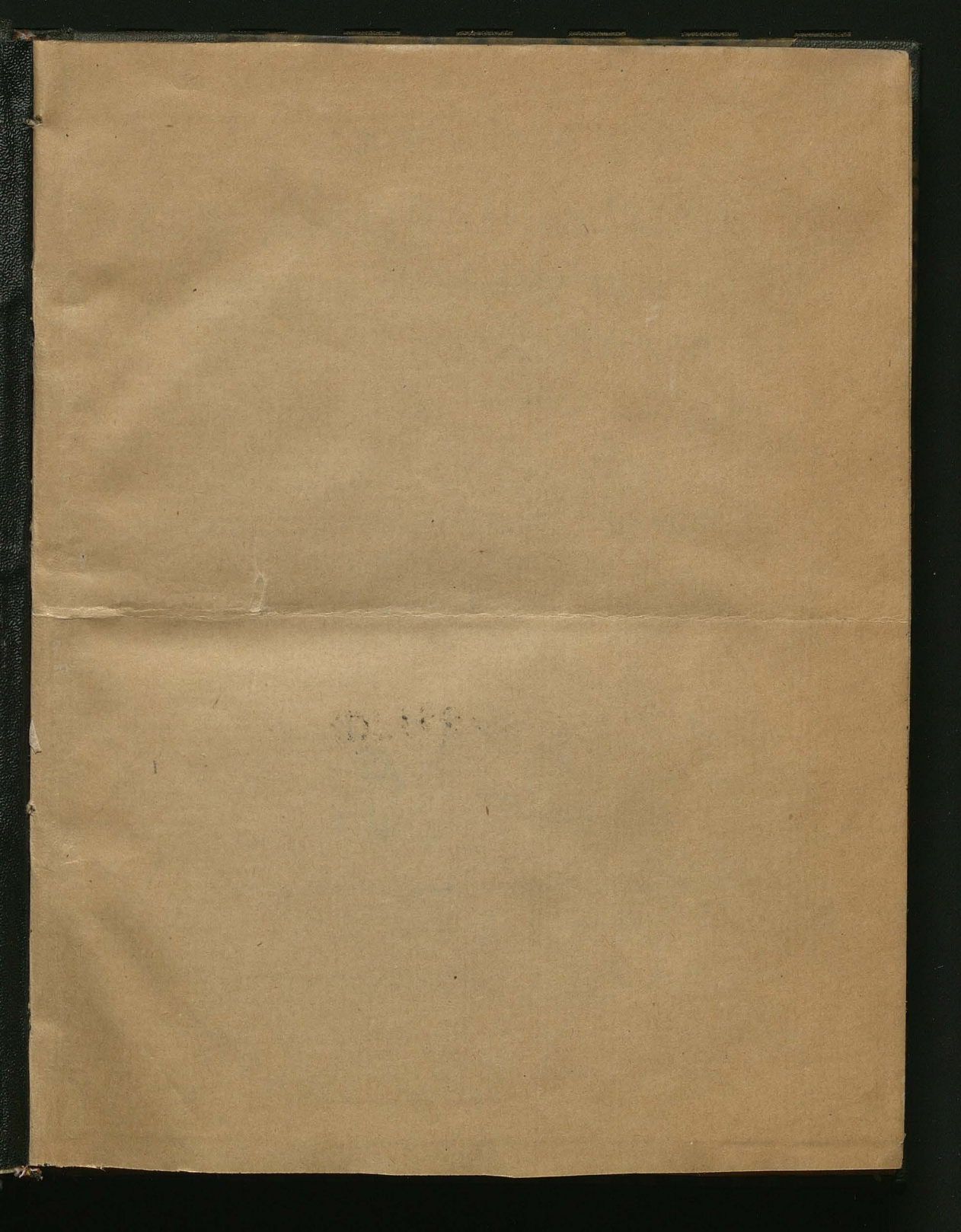




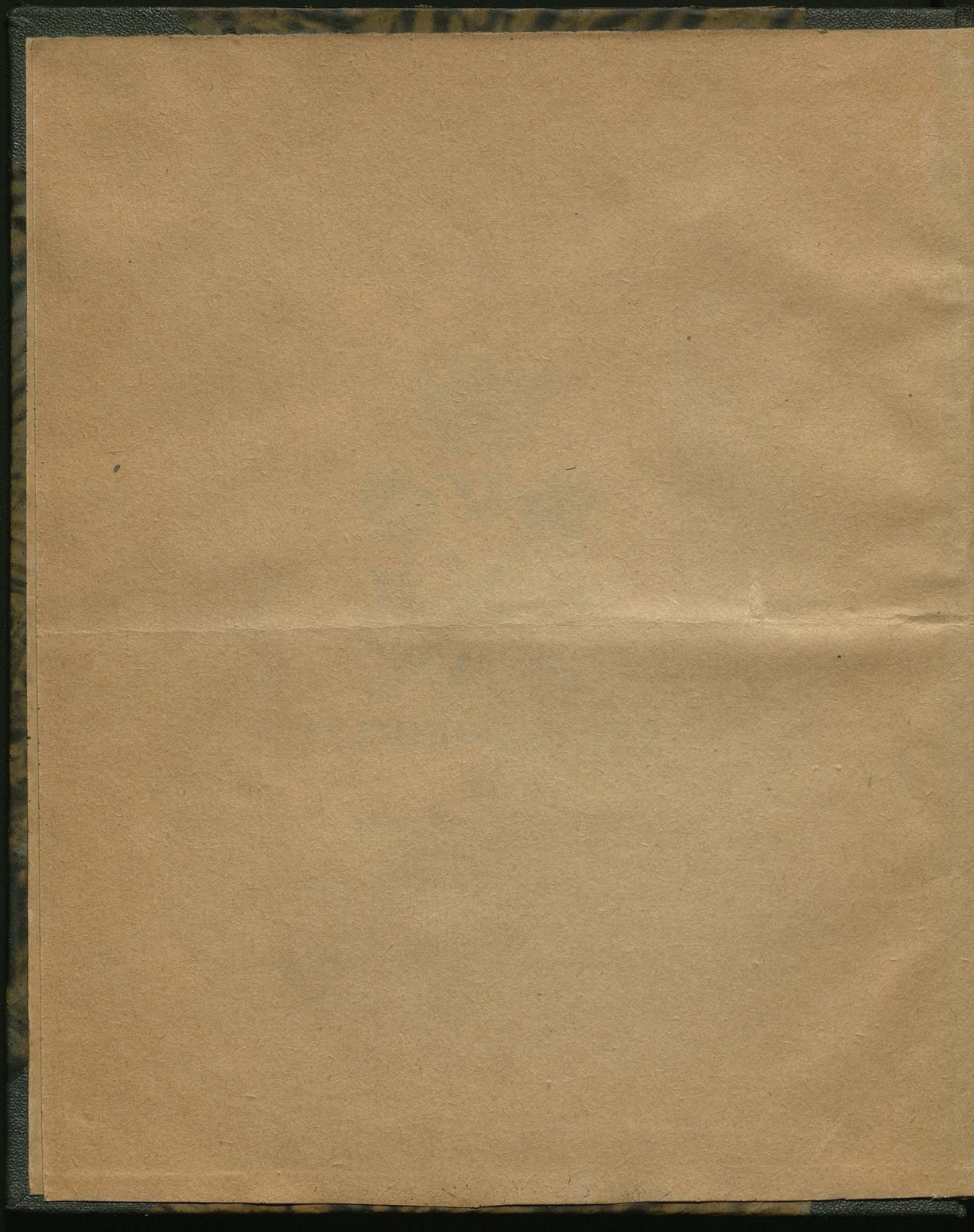
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*Falsitas stupenda rationum diametri ad peripheriam à Metio, Ludolpho & ab Archimede publicatarum, undque ratio vera, ut 8:25 ad captum cujuslibet rigorosissime demonstrata. Varavia 1786.*

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**T**HEOREMA I. Peripheria diametri 8 per rationem Metii 113 : 355 inventa peccat  $\frac{1}{113}$  diametri in excessu.

*Demonstratio.* Peripheria diametri 8 per dictam rationem inventa, est  $\frac{2840}{113}$ ; peripheria defectiva per rationem 1 : 3 reperta, est  $\frac{2}{3}$ , quæ reducta ad denominatorem 113 peripheriæ Metianæ, prodit æquivalentem  $\frac{2712}{113}$ , quæ ablata ex Metiana, relinquitur differentia  $\frac{128}{113}$ , quæ est conflata, ut mox constabit, ex defectu æquivalentis & excessu Metianæ: nam quoniam ob reductionem defectivæ  $\frac{2}{3}$  ad denominatorem 113, termini defectus in æquivalente continentur multiplicati per 113; sed nulla alia pars differentiæ est reducibilis per 113, nisi  $\frac{128}{113}$ : ergo hæc pars est defectus peripheriæ æquivalentis per legitimum ratiocinandi modum inventus. Jam si peripheria Metiana foret justa, esset defectus æqualis differentiæ; quia ablata peripheriâ defectivâ ex vera, relinquitur differentia, quæ est ipsemet defectus; sed quoniam ablato defectu  $\frac{113}{113}$  ex differentia  $\frac{128}{113}$ , remanent adhuc  $\frac{1}{113}$ ; debet hæc pars necessario esse excessus; ex quo evidens est, differentiam esse conflata ex excessu  $\frac{1}{113}$  periph: Metianæ & defectu  $\frac{128}{113}$  æquivalentis, qui reductus per denominatorem 113 Metianæ ad terminos minimos, sistit defectum quæsitum  $\frac{1}{113}$ . Ergo peripheria vera est  $\frac{2840}{113} - \frac{1}{113} = \frac{2839}{113} = 25$ ; vel  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{113} = \frac{25}{113} = 25$ , ad quam itaque diameter est ut 8 : 25.

*Demonstratio alia.* Peripheria Metiana diametri 8 est  $\frac{2840}{113}$  & defectiva investigata per rationem 10 : 31, est  $\frac{248}{31}$ , quæ reducta ad denominatorem communem 1130, produnt æquivalentes  $\frac{28400}{1130}$  &  $\frac{28024}{1130}$ , quarum posterior ablata expriore, relinquit differentiam  $\frac{376}{1130}$  conflata ex excessu & defectu peripheriarum æquivalentium: nam quoniam ob reductionem peripheriarum ad denominatorem communem 1130, termini excessus, si reverà dantur, per 10. & termini defectus per 113 in æquivalentibus continentur multiplicati; evidens est, earundem excessum per 10 & defectum per 113 esse debere reducibiles. Jam cum partes  $\frac{376}{1130}$  &  $\frac{226}{1130}$ , è quibus differentia  $\frac{376}{1130}$  est conflata, sint reducibiles, prior per 10 & posterior per 113; dubitari nequit, quin prior sit excessus & posterior defectus peripheriarum æquivalentium. Reducto itaque excessu  $\frac{113}{1130}$  per denominatorem 10 periph: defectivæ, prodit excessus  $\frac{1}{113}$  peripheriæ Metianæ; reducto autem defectu  $\frac{226}{1130}$  per denominatorem 113 Metianæ, innotescit defectus  $\frac{1}{113}$ . Ergo peripheria vera est  $\frac{2840}{113} - \frac{1}{113} = \frac{2839}{113} = 25$ ; vel  $\frac{248}{31} + \frac{1}{113} = \frac{25}{113} = 25$ , ad quam igitur diameter est, ut 8 : 25.

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THEOREMA II. *Peripheria diametri 8 per rationem Ludolphi 100:314 inventa peccat  $\frac{12}{100}$  diametri in excessu.*

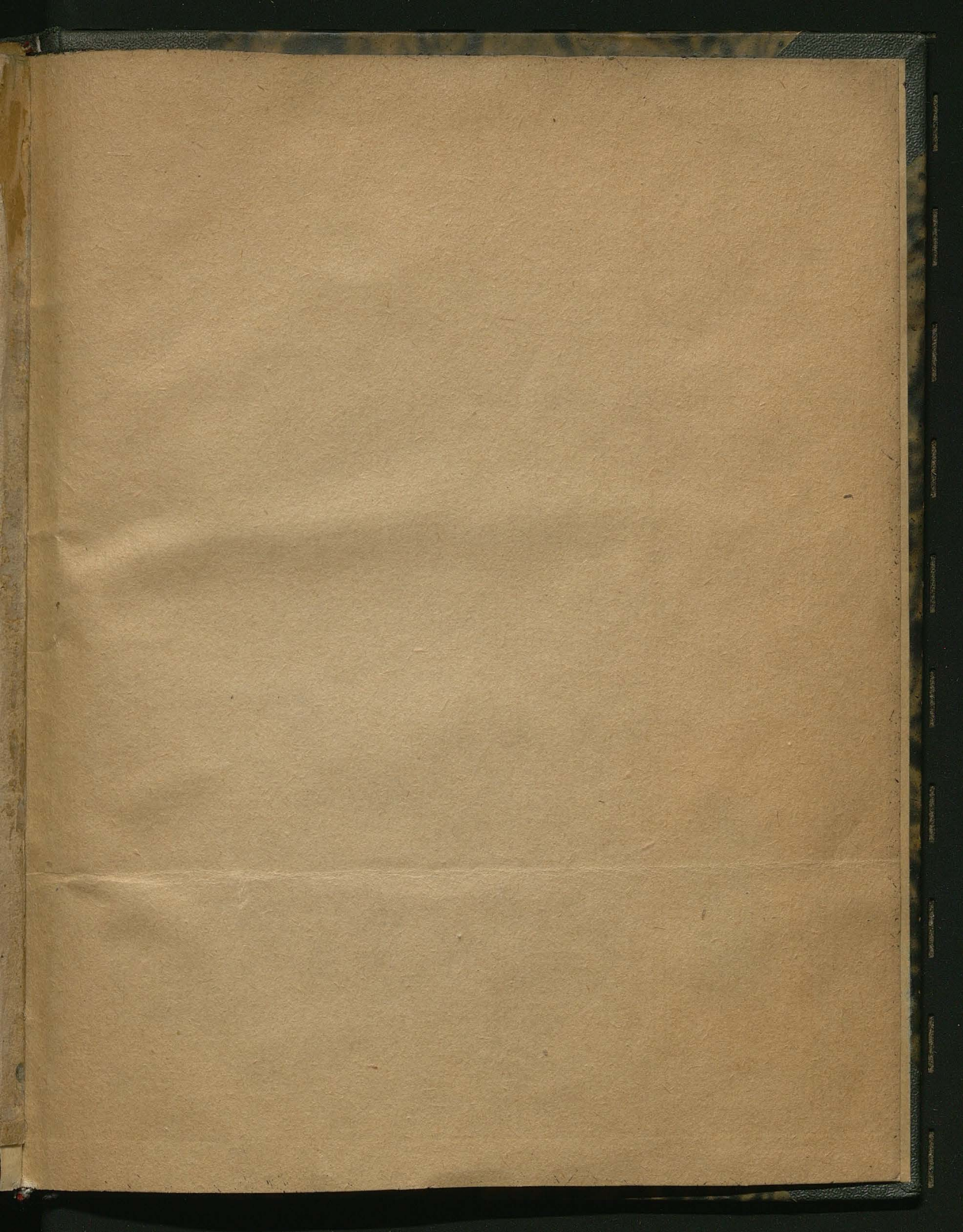
*Demonstratio.* Peripheria Ludolphina diametri 8 est  $\frac{2512}{900}$ , & defectiva per rationem 9:28 reperta, est  $\frac{224}{9}$ , quibus reductis ad denominatorem communem 900, emergunt æquivalentes  $\frac{22400}{900}$  &  $\frac{22800}{900}$ , quæ ex se demptæ, relinquit differentiam  $\frac{400}{900}$  conflata ex excessu & defectu peripheriarum æquivalentium: nam quoniam ob reductionem peripheriarum ad denominatorem communem 900, termini excessus, si dantur, per 9, & termini defectus per 100 in peripheriis æquivalentibus continentur multiplicati; debet differentia  $\frac{400}{900}$  constare ex partibus reducibilibus per 9 & 100; sed partes  $\frac{100}{900}$  &  $\frac{300}{900}$ , ex quibus differentia est conflata, sunt reducibiles, prior per 9 & posterior per 100: ergo pars prior est excessus & posterior defectus peripheriarum æquivalentium. Reducto itaque excessu  $\frac{100}{900}$  per denominatorem 9 defectivæ, emergit excessus peripheriæ Ludolphinæ  $\frac{12}{100}$  & reducto defectu  $\frac{300}{900}$  per denominatorem 100 Ludolphina prodit defectus  $\frac{3}{10}$ . Ergo peripheria vera est  $\frac{2512}{900} - \frac{12}{100} = \frac{2500}{900} = 2\frac{5}{9}$ ; vel  $2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = 2\frac{7}{9} = 2\frac{5}{9}$ , ad quam diameter est, ut 8:25.

THEOREMA III. *Peripheria diametri 8 per rationem Archimedis 71:223 inventa, peccat in excessu  $\frac{2}{71}$  diametri.*

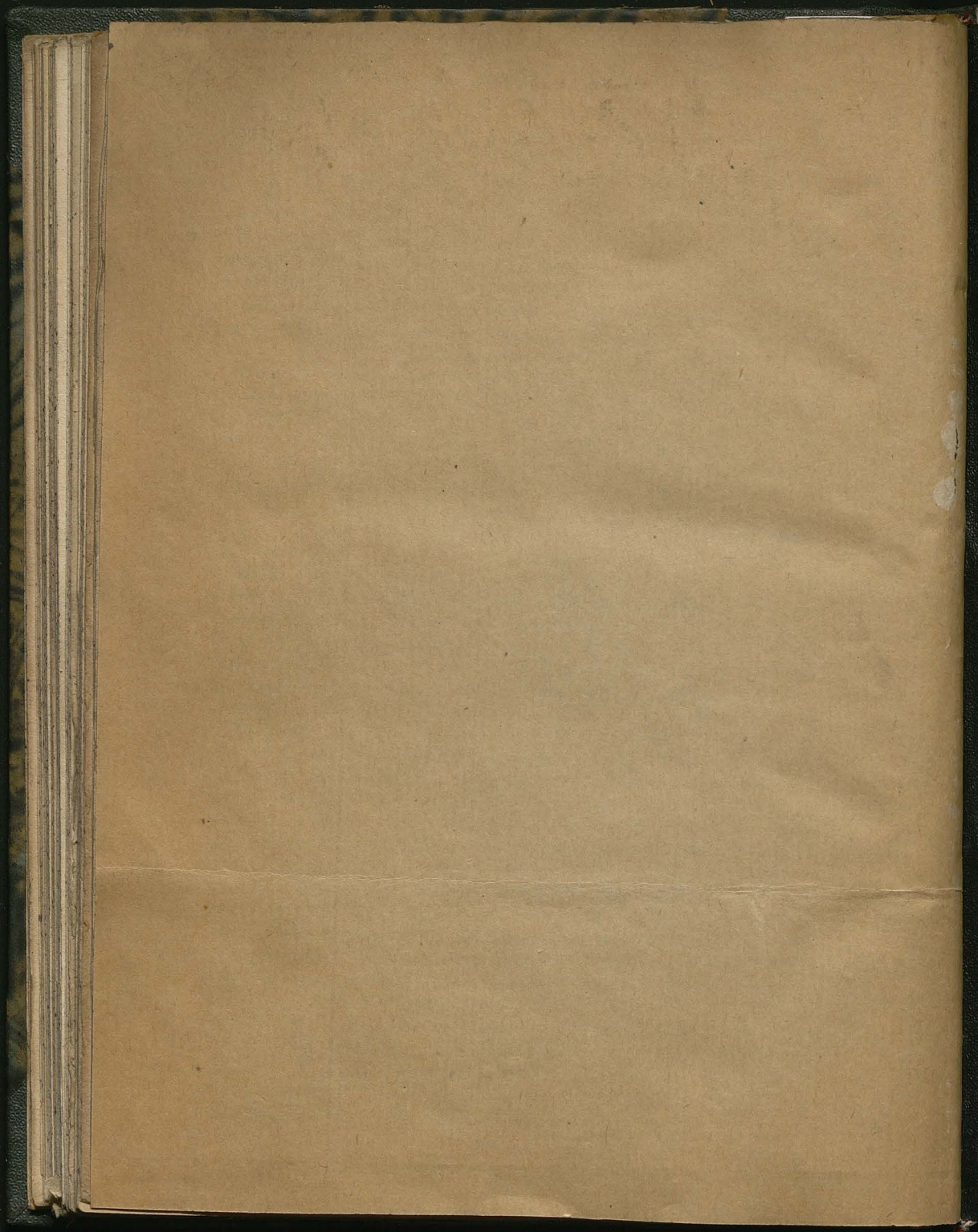
*Demonstratio.* Peripheria Archimedeæ diametri 8 est  $\frac{1784}{71}$  & defectiva per rationem 20:61 indagata, est  $\frac{458}{20}$ , quæ reductæ ad denominatorem communem 1420, sistunt æquivalentes  $\frac{31680}{1420}$  &  $\frac{34616}{1420}$ , quarum posterior ablata ex priore, relinquit differentiam  $\frac{2936}{1420}$ . Jam cum ob reductionem peripheriarum ad denominatorem communem 1420, termini excessus per 20 & termini defectus per 71 in peripheriis æquivalentibus contineantur multiplicati; debent partes differentiæ, si hæc revera conflata est ex excessu & defectu peripheriarum æquivalentium, esse reducibiles per 20 & 71; sed partes  $\frac{1468}{1420}$  &  $\frac{812}{1420}$ , è quibus differentia  $\frac{2936}{1420}$  est composita, sunt reducibiles, prior per 20 & posterior per 71: ergo prior est excessus & posterior defectus peripheriarum æquivalentium. Reducendo itaque excessum  $\frac{1468}{1420}$  per denominatorem 20 periph: defectivæ, prodit excessus  $\frac{2}{71}$  Archimedeæ; reducendo autem defectum  $\frac{812}{1420}$  per denominatorem 71 peripheriæ Archimedeæ, innotescit defectus  $\frac{12}{25}$ . Ergo peripheria vera est  $\frac{1784}{71} - \frac{2}{71} = \frac{1782}{71} = 2\frac{5}{9}$ ; vel  $\frac{458}{20} + \frac{12}{25} = \frac{100}{25} = 2\frac{5}{9}$ , ad quam igitur diameter est, ut 8:25.

*Corollarium.* Quoniam excessus & defectus periph: falsarum crescunt & decrescunt in ratione diametrorum, & excessus periph: diametri 8 est  $\frac{12}{100}$ ; debet excessus periph: diametri 1 esse octies minor, nempe:  $\frac{12}{800} = \frac{3}{200}$ . Ergo ratio Ludolphi 100:314 peccat in excessu  $\frac{3}{200}$  diametri. Eodem modo demonstratur, rationem Metii  $\frac{11}{984}$  & Archimedis  $\frac{2}{71}$  diametri peccare in excessu: hinc mirandum est, quod Viri, qui mentis oculo ceteris videre deberent perspicacius, Ludolphi libro *de Circulo & adscriptis* adeò fuerint incantati, ut errores fam trabales advertere nequiverint.













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